

# REPORT (PART II)

## ON

### NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 8th March 1902.

## CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
<b>I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.</b>		<b>(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—</b>	
Nil.		The conduct of the Railway staff at Rangpur Hat ... ..	102
<b>II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.</b>		<b>(h)—General—</b>	
<b>(a)—Police—</b>		The Kabuli ... ..	102
Dacoities on the Megna ... ..	99	The poverty of India ... ..	ib.
<b>(b)—Working of the Courts—</b>		Shooting accidents ... ..	ib.
Working days in the High Court ... ..	99	An incident at Puri ... ..	103
The Calcutta Small Cause Court ... ..	ib.	The Chief Commissioner of Assam and the tea-planters ... ..	ib.
The case of Babu Koilash Chandra Dutt, Government Pleader, Comilla ... ..	ib.	Lord George Hamilton's damaging admission ... ..	ib.
Mr. Jarbo of Midnapore ... ..	100	The Permanent Settlement ... ..	ib.
A Deputy Magistrate of Monghyr ... ..	ib.	The Government of Bengal and Sub-Deputy Collectors ... ..	ib.
<b>(c)—Jails—</b>		Shooting accident at Bombay ... ..	104
Nil.		The "Babu" in the Military Department ... ..	ib.
<b>(d)—Education—</b>		The new Chief Commissioner of Assam ... ..	ib.
Mr. Pedler's new scheme of education ... ..	100	The transfer of the Govindpur subdivision to Burdwan ... ..	ib.
Ditto ditto ... ..	ib.	The Indian Famine Union and Lord George Hamilton ... ..	ib.
Ditto ditto ... ..	ib.	How justice is administered in India ... ..	ib.
The University Examinations ... ..	ib.	<b>III.—LEGISLATION.</b>	
The Viceroy's Convocation Speech ... ..	ib.	Nil.	
The last Pleaders' Examination ... ..	101	<b>IV.—NATIVE STATES.</b>	
Indians to go abroad to learn arts and sciences ... ..	ib.	The Punjab Hill States ... ..	105
Industrial education for Indian youths in foreign countries ... ..	ib.	<b>V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.</b>	
<b>(e)—Municipal Administration and Local Self-Government—</b>		Plague in Darbhanga ... ..	105
The re-organisation of the License Department ... ..	101	The plague at Allahabad ... ..	ib.
Enhanced Assessment ... ..	ib.	Ditto ... ..	ib.
Ditto ... ..	ib.	<b>VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.</b>	
<b>(f)—Questions affecting the Land—</b>		The late Lord Dufferin ... ..	106
Nil.		Lord Curzon ... ..	ib.
		The Colonies and India ... ..	ib.
		A prayer to Lord Curzon ... ..	ib.
		The Coronation of King Edward VII ... ..	107



CONFIDENTIAL

# REPORT

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to provide a comprehensive overview of the progress made during the first six months of the project. The project was initiated in January 1968 and has since then been a continuous effort to develop a new method of data analysis. The initial phase of the project was devoted to the collection and organization of data. This was followed by a period of intensive research and development, during which a number of different methods were tested and compared. The results of these tests are presented in the following sections.

The first section of the report describes the data that was collected and the methods used to organize it. This section also includes a discussion of the various factors that influenced the choice of data and the methods used. The second section of the report describes the results of the research and development work. This section includes a detailed description of the different methods that were tested and a comparison of their results. The third section of the report describes the conclusions that were drawn from the results of the research and development work. This section also includes a discussion of the implications of the results for the project as a whole.

The fourth section of the report describes the recommendations that were made as a result of the research and development work. These recommendations are based on the results of the tests and the conclusions that were drawn from them. The fifth section of the report describes the progress that has been made since the report was first submitted. This section includes a discussion of the various factors that have influenced the progress of the project and a comparison of the results of the tests that have been conducted since the report was first submitted.

The sixth section of the report describes the conclusions that were drawn from the results of the research and development work. These conclusions are based on the results of the tests and the conclusions that were drawn from them. The seventh section of the report describes the recommendations that were made as a result of the research and development work. These recommendations are based on the results of the tests and the conclusions that were drawn from them.



## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

316. The following is taken from the Narainganj correspondent's letter to the *East*:—

Dacoities on the Megna.

"Some months past your contemporary, the *Bengalee*, in view of the repeated dacoity in East Bengal pertinently asked: 'Is the East Bengal beyond the limit of British India or has the police turned imbecile to cope with and stamp out the scourge?' To some the remark may sound strong, but judging by facts and figures as the evil is daily gaining in dimension and proportion, we are really forced to make such a painful reflection as the above. Would anybody believe that in course of a month four cases of daring and diabolical dacoity successively followed on the Megna, all in the same locality and almost in the same spot. In justice to the police we must say there was nothing wanting in their attempt to bag the game, but the game refused to submit—no catch, no check, no scent. Both the Dacca and Tippera police left the place as poor as they entered it. Very recently four Kabulis, stalwart and strong as they are, have been found hacked to pieces in a *dinyee* boat in the same locality; needless to say about the result of the investigation, that has turned out as barren as before. Now we ask, if the Kabulis that are credited with all the elements of bravery fare this way, what protection and safety can be expected for the lily-livered (*sic*) weaklings, trembling at their very name? Would the authorities look into the matter and assure the public mind?"

EAST,  
1st March 1902.

## (b)—Working of the Courts.

317. Referring to the speech of the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the *Bengalee* agrees with the Hon'ble Mr. Turner in deploring the delay in the High Court, but states that the most effective way of coping with the additional work would be by inviting the Judges to work on Saturdays, and not by appointing an additional Judge.

BENGALIAN,  
1st March 1902.

The latter should only be thought of when, even after curtailing their Saturday holiday, the Judges are unable to cope with the work.

318. The *Bengalee* finds that the time has at last come for Government to consider and decide the question of appointing Vakils and Attorneys of the Calcutta High Court to Judgeships in the Court of Small Causes.

BENGALIAN,  
2nd March 1902.

The practice of filling up such vacancies by appointing Junior Barristers or Seniors, who have little or no practice is condemned, and if on principle it is intended to appoint the best man procurable for the money, the journal thinks that a Vakil or Attorney of the High Court with some practice should be preferred.

The Vakils are handicapped in the struggle of life by the privileges of the Barristers, and therefore Government should all the more consider their claims to Judgeships in the Small Cause Court.

319. *Power and Guardian* writes:—

POWER AND  
GUARDIAN,  
2nd March 1902.

The case of Babu Kailash Chandra Dutt, Government Pleader, Comilla.

"It appears that Kailash Babu some years back permanently leased a tank to the south of his lodgings from the Maharaja of Tippera. With a view to re-excavation Kailash Babu tried to pump out the water, but in this he was thwarted by some Muhammadans. He applied to Mr. Vaz for protection, but even without hearing him or taking down his statement, the Magistrate dismissed the case. Emboldened by this result of the case, the Muhammadans took possession of almost a quarter of the land and erected a talli thereon. Instead of creating a disturbance the Government Pleader again sought the protection of law and preferred a charge of trespass. Mr. Vaz held a local enquiry and saw with his own eyes the actual state of things, but as before without recording the complainant's statement or the evidence of his witnesses he dismissed the charge. Such are the facts unearthed by our vernacular contemporary. Now if it becomes impossible for a respectable citizen and lawyer like Kailash Babu to obtain justice, it can be safely argued that others, less fortunately placed,



will be nowhere. This conduct of the Joint-Magistrate ought to be taken note of by the higher authorities."

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
3rd March 1902.

320. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* draws attention to the case ventilated by the *Medini Bandhav*, of Midnapore, in which Mr. Jarbo, the head of the Certificate Department of

Midnapore, ordered the imprisonment of an old Brahmin of Pathragram for non-payment of arrears of rent. It was afterwards found that these arrears were not due from him at all. If, says the *Patrika*, there is general discontent in the land, it is due to a large extent to the misdirected and unsympathetic zeal of officials like Mr. Jarbo.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
6th March 1902

321. The Monghyr correspondent of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, writing that a Native Deputy Magistrate of that town is inordinately fond of sentencing accused to whipping, and recently ordered men to receive the maximum number prescribed by the law, viz., 30, that paper expresses the opinion that no Magistrate should resort to whipping except on rare occasions. It is a barbarous punishment and brutalizes both the Magistrate who applies it and the victim upon whom it is applied. The paper commends the cases in which the full number of lashes are said to have been inflicted to the notice of Government.

(d)—Education.

BEHAR HERALD,  
26th Feb. 1902.

322. The *Behar Herald* is of opinion that Mr. Pedler's new scheme of education in higher class English schools is utterly mischievous, as it involves a waste of time and energy.

INDIAN NATION,  
3rd March 1902.

323. Commenting on the defects of the new scheme of vernacular education, the *Indian Nation* complains that if a boy joins the infant class in his 5th year, he cannot possibly pass the Entrance Examination before his 18th year. By the time he becomes a graduate in law, medicine or engineering, he will have his energies well nigh spent, and it is as a wreck that he will have to carry on a struggle for existence.

By reading Bengali for years students will have their juvenile minds moulded in a particular way, and it will be difficult for them to shake off early impressions and imbibe the spirit of the English language and master its idioms.

The system will cause the number of pupils in high class English schools to fall off.

INDIAN EMPIRE,  
4th March 1902.

324. The *Indian Empire* calls Mr. Pedler's scheme of education a "mischievous" one "which cannot but be ruinous to the body and mind of the vast majority of students." The system is one which involves a waste of time and energy and the destruction of culture.

BENGALIEE,  
1st March 1902.

325. Referring to the serious responsibility incurred by the Calcutta University in bringing together a large number of young men in about the most unhealthy part of the year, the *Bengalee* appeals to Sir John Woodburn and His Excellency the Viceroy, who are the students' friends, to interfere in the matter and, by altering the time of holding examinations, protect the students against the needless risk to which they are exposed.

The examinations can as in 1897 be held in January.

EAST,  
1st March 1902.

326. The *East* is of opinion that the Viceroy's speech was cast on the lines of a Convocation address, since it warned the would-be Government servants, lawyers, teachers, and journalists to beware of the errors of those already engaged in these four important spheres of public life. It denounces those contemporaries who have indulged in unfavourable criticisms, because His Excellency pointed out the errors and weaknesses of Native journalism, and, in conclusion, asks Lord Curzon to so remodel the system of education in India that her children may be truly serviceable to their mother country hereafter.



327. "The haphazard way in which public examinations in India are conducted," writes the *Bengalee*, "is a matter of eternal and universal complaint." At the last Pleadship Examination, a question was set which was outside the prescribed syllabus. As the examination insists on a high percentage of marks, the loss of the marks allotted for this question will have a disastrous effect on many candidates. The *Bengalee* accordingly appeals to Mr. Justice Ghose, President of the Board of Examiners, to come to their rescue.

BENGALÉE,  
4th March 1902.

328. Commenting on the disabilities of Indian students in Japan, particularly with regard to the acquisition of the Japanese language, which necessitates the loss of time, labour and money, the *Indian Mirror* advises Indian youths to go to England, the European Continent and America to seek both practical and theoretical knowledge of arts and industries. Indians need expansion and a further and broader outlook. They should go abroad, like the Japanese, with the single object of benefiting their country, and not limit themselves to Government services. Arts and industries will give them self-respect and render them independent of Government patronage.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
5th March 1902.

329. As industrial education for Indians is not available in this country, it is, writes the *Indian Mirror*, incumbent on all Indian Provinces to formulate a definite plan for sending young men annually to Japan and other countries as China and Burma are doing.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
7th March 1902.

This will benefit the country at large and will play an important part in raising Indians in the scale of nations.

(e).—*Municipal Administration and Local-Self Government.*

330. Referring to the reorganisation of the License Department of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation, the *Bengalee* advises the Corporation to wait before it adopts this important change, the necessity for which is not clear, while the risks are only too apparent. It would appeal to Mr. Greer to exercise his own judgment in the matter, and it is confident that he will be of the opinion that it is perhaps best to wait until the scheme of district organization has been more ripe for further changes.

BENGALÉE,  
6th March 1902.

331. The revision of assessment of houses in the Northern Division, now proceeding, has, says the *Bengalee*, created intense discontent. The assessment is being enhanced by 75 per cent. and the new rates are being enforced. In this connection a deputation headed by Babu Kali Nath Mitra, C.I.E., and comprising of other representative men of Calcutta, waited upon Mr. Greer. The *Bengalee* hopes that Mr. Greer will do the best he can under the circumstances and relieve the house-owners of Calcutta of a serious grievance.

BENGALÉE,  
6th March 1902.

332. Referring to the state of feeling aroused in the native quarter of the town by the enhanced assessment of house-property, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says:—

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
6th March 1902.

"It is a matter of no surprise that the manner in which assessments are being doubled and trebled in the course of six years, should create this deep alarm and seething discontent in the town. Fancy that in some cases enhancements have amounted to nearly 90 per cent! The inevitable consequence of such measures would be to drive half the population of Calcutta into the villages, with the prospect of dying there like fleas from cholera and malarial fever. Most of the old residents of the town, again, have lost all touch with the rural tracts; they have not got even one cottah of land in the mufassil. And Heaven knows where these men will trek and create new houses for themselves, or how they will manage if they are really compelled to leave the town owing to their inability to pay the municipal taxes."

It then proceeds to remark:—

"It goes without saying that Mr. Greer, who has already established his reputation as a sympathetic Chairman, will do his best. But he can render no



help unless he is backed by the Government. Indeed, now that the municipal affairs are not in the hands of the representatives of the rate-payers, the whole odium will attach to Government if the assessment rules are enforced with rigour and the position of the poor and middle-class house-owners made unbearable."

(g)—*Railways and Communications including Canals and Irrigation.*

POWER AND  
GUARDIAN,  
2nd March 1902.

333. *Power and Guardian* writes:—

The conduct of the Railway staff at Rampur Hat. "Complaints are rife against the staff of the Rampur Hat railway station. The employes appear to be rather prone to illegalities, of which they should be ashamed. They insult respectable male passengers, and often interfere with the modesty of female passengers. The Railway authorities should pay heed to these complaints which bring discredit to the administration. A correspondent has written to the *Hitabadi* complaining of the conduct of one of the Station staff. He says:—"On the 23rd ultimo, when the Loop Mail arrived at the station, a young Railway employé took it into his head to enter the female compartment occupied at the time by the correspondent's wife and several other ladies, who got frightened at his approach. The correspondent, however, obstructed the man's entrance and the latter then tried the same dodge with a European lady, and as the reward of his impertinence received a good and healthy castigation at the hands of a European."

EAST,  
1st March 1902.

(h)—*General.*

334. *The East* writes—

The *Kabuli* "One remarkable feature of the year is that the *Kabuli*, with his *latti*, has become the hanger on of our courts, criminal and civil.

"Early in November, he is seen marching every year in his majestic stride, from village to village, with a heavy load of winter cloths. He freely lightens his burden among the rural population, especially among his co-religionists, by selling them on credit for three months. The winter being now fairly over, he is now all up and doing in realising his arrears. The cunning and the wicked are also taking advantage of his savage simplicity: false entries were reported, of price and name, against designing villagers: cases of cheating or of assault are not few and far between. At any rate, this phase of the question has assumed a serious aspect in Mymensingh. Names of many villagers have figured in the Small Cause Court at Calcutta for purchases on credit there."

BENGALIEE,  
1st March 1902.

335. Commenting on the impression left by a perusal of Mr. Digby's work "*Prosperous India*," the *Bengalee* is of opinion that the author makes out a strong

case for the most careful examination of his facts and conclusions. If the Secretary of State should be so ill-advised as to ignore the book and the appeal which it makes, judgment, it says, will go against him by default.

It holds that Mr. Caine has done a great service to India by calling attention from his place in the House of Commons to the growing poverty of the agricultural population; and it regards the defence of Lord George Hamilton in discarding the facts and figures of Lord Curzon, on which Mr. Caine based his statements, as even poorer than his usual apologies.

Mr. Caine's speech, it maintains, shows that British rule has been a failure and that it has intensified the poverty of the agricultural masses in that vast tract of the Indian continent where the permanent settlement is not in force.

POWER AND GUAR-  
DIAN,  
2nd March 1902.

336. In view of the large number of deaths of Indians from shooting by Europeans, *Power and Guardian* asks for a modification of the Arms Act "to make it impossible

for irresponsible Europeans and Eurasians to take the Indians' lives with comparative ease."



337. *Power and Guardian* writes:—

An incident at Puri.

"It would appear that a Raja from the Southern Presidency recently paid a visit to the shrine and placed a large sum with the authorities of the temple to feed the poor. At this festival there assembled an immense crowd, and two dozen police officers under an Inspector were detailed to regulate the crowd and prevent any accident. But when the crowd became great, the policemen handled the medics so rashly, negligently and inhumanly, that several lives were lost and many received serious wounds. The regrettable incident was reported by the District Superintendent of Police to the District Magistrate, who, it is alleged by the *Hilabadi*, even without having as much as a sight of the corpses, ordered them to be burnt with kerosine. We can understand the accident, but surely we can hardly credit the account given of the indifference of the District Magistrate, who, we believe, should have held a proper and sifting enquiry into the cause of so many deaths before he allowed the bodies to be cremated and to be cremated with kerosine oil. We invite the attention of the Bengal Government to the case, and in so doing hope that the public will be satisfied with the action taken by it."

POWER AND  
GUARDIAN,  
2nd March 1902.338. As much as *Power and Guardian* would like to support LordThe Chief Commissioner of  
Assam and the tea-planters.

Curzon's acts and measures, it is constrained to view His Excellency's attitude towards the "generous-hearted" Chief Commissioner of Assam unfavourably, as it is not likely that His Excellency, "from his seat in Calcutta or Simla," knows more of Assam affairs than "the good and true Englishman, who has spent the greater portion of his long life in the country, and who is on the spot."

POWER AND GUAR-  
DIAN,  
2nd March 1902.

## 339. Commenting on the Secretary of State's admission that 80 per cent. of

Lord George Hamilton's damag-  
ing admission

the people of India are agriculturists and depend for their existence entirely upon agriculture, the *Bengalee* states that it would be truer economy for the Government to spend large sums of money upon the improvement of their condition than to be forced to acquiesce in the remission of taxation and the expenditure of much money to keep the starving people alive.

BENGALIEE,  
2nd March 1902.

The experiment of effecting industrial development and providing the agriculturist with the knowledge and appliances which would qualify him for other spheres of work should be tried without delay, as the matter is of such vital importance to the people.

340. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* sketches the origin of the permanent

The Permanent Settlement.

settlement, mentioning the statesman, through whose efforts the scheme was introduced, particularizing the despatch, passages from which are quoted, of Sir Charles Wood, Secretary of State for India in 1862, on the subject, and proceeds to affirm that 21 years later, when the horrors of the mutiny had been forgotten, some Indian officials and Manchester intervened, and the policy of 1862 was abandoned.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
3rd March 1902.

"The former (the Indian officials) persuaded the Secretary of State to believe that a Permanent Settlement would entail on the State an amount of loss of revenue which would cripple the resources of the Government, and Manchester raised an outcry against the prospective prosperity of the Indian peasant proprietors which would have resulted from the arrangement. The grounds of Manchester's objection were mainly two. First, a Permanent Settlement 'would cause the accumulation of money in India and enable the people to develop manufactures and industries to the detriment of her own interests. Secondly, that 'it would enable the people to do away with the sized and cotton goods,' which Manchester had been importing to this country and selling them at their own prices without any competition."

But, it adds in conclusion, "as one sows, so must he reap. The early school of statesmen bestowed a permanent settlement upon Bengal, and this Province is free from famine. The new school of administrators gave a temporary raiyatwari settlement to other parts of India, and there famine has made its permanent home."

341. It was originally intended by Government, writes the *Bengalee*, thatThe Government of Bengal and  
Sub-Deputy Collectors.

the posts of Deputy Collectors should ordinarily be filled by those men who had done well as Sub-Deputies. In recent years, however, the number of

BENGALIEE,  
4th March 1902.



Sub-Deputy Collectors appointed to the grade of Deputy Collectors has sunk into insignificance when compared with the number appointed direct to that rank. In consequence there has been a great block in the different grades of the Subordinate Executive Service, and men who joined in 1895 or 1896 have not yet been confirmed in the 4th grade.

The *Bengalee* sets forth another grievance of Sub-Deputy Collectors, namely, that those appointed by nomination pure and simple are exempted from serving their probationary period, while those who pass the examination are forced to serve as probationers for some months. This policy, it says, will mar the efficiency of the service.

BENGALIE,  
5th March 1902.

342. The *Bengalee* writes, with reference to the accidental shooting by Major Anderson of a native near Thana in Bombay, that it has always been of opinion that shooting game ought not to be permitted on the borders of villages, and that there ought to be some regulations restricting the free use of guns in and about populous villages. The Indian public watch such shooting fatalities with a keen eye, and nothing causes them greater disappointment than to see that when an Indian falls under the bullet of a European the latter gets off scotfree. It hopes the case under notice will be strictly enquired into so as not to leave any room for disappointment and discontent.

BENGALIE,  
5th March 1902.

343. The *Bengalee* writes:—  
“The idea is to get rid of the Indian clerks in the Military Accounts Offices and to substitute soldier for them. It is a further expansion of that clerks militaryism which has well nigh landed India in financial bankruptcy. It is a further expansion of that policy of exclusion of the children of the soil from the public offices which, in these reactionary times, has received a new impetus. The work of these offices has all along been satisfactorily done with the aid of Indian clerks. In difficult times, when the British Government was at war with states governed by their own countrymen, they performed their duties with fidelity and devotion. But now, in these piping times of peace, it is thought necessary to get rid of them and appoint European soldier-clerks in their places. The necessity of the change is not apparent. Its unwisdom is as clear as the noonday sun.”

BENGALIE,  
5th March 1902.

344. Although the *Bengalee* agrees with the *Englishman* that Mr. Fuller possesses all the requisite qualities for the ruler of a province, it knows that its “contemporary’s gushing welcome” of the new Commissioner “is a left-handed slap” aimed at Mr. Cotton, and that the work of Mr. Cotton’s successor is exaggerated with a view to belittle his own.

BENGALIE,  
5th March 1902.

345. The *Bengalee* remarks that outside a small but influential party in the Mining Association, nobody wants the transfer of Gobindpur to Burdwan. Surely, it says, the Government ought to be strong enough to resist the proposal of the Mining Association when it is opposed to a universal consensus of opinion which ought really to determine the decision of the Government. It trusts the result of His Honour’s visit to Gobindpur will be the forming of a definite opinion adverse to the transfer of the subdivision.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
5th March 1902.

346. The *Indian Mirror* writes:—  
“Lord George Hamilton made a strange and not altogether creditable display of himself in the debate which ensued in the House of Commons on the motion to Mr. Caine emphasising the evil of the recurring Indian famines and the poverty and indebtedness of the Indian cultivators of the soil. The “passage at arms,” which we reproduced yesterday, between Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Caine and one or two others, showed the helplessness of the Secretary of State, who evidently finds himself “hedged” and “cornered.” We pity his woes, but he has brought them on himself by his optimism and by his refusal to face facts.”

It adds that the Noble Lord has aroused “the indignation of the press by refusing to receive a deputation from the Indian Famine Union.”

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
5th March 1902.

347. Referring to Lord George Hamilton’s statement the other day that there was no difference made in the administration of justice between a Native and a European in British India, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* cites the

How justice is administered in  
India,



various provisions in the Indian Criminal Codes laying down one procedure for the trial of European, and another for that of the Indian accused, and says that the impression in this country, founded upon long experience, is that an Indian accused of an offence rarely escapes punishment, while a European offender on the other hand is rarely convicted. It refers to cases of murder of natives by Europeans who are never known to be hanged for this offence, to the cases of Mr. Ross and Mr. Lyall, adding that Lord George Hamilton only showed his usual ignorance of the affairs of British India when he declared that there was no distinction made in this matter.

#### IV.—NATIVE STATES.

348. The *Indian Mirror* ventilates the grievances of Native States in

The Punjab Hill States.

the Punjab in general and the States of Rampore, Bissahir, Suket and Mandi in particular. It alleges

INDIAN MIRROR,  
4th March 1902.

that dissatisfaction is not confined to the Hill States alone, but that there is scarcely a Native State in the Punjab that is not discontented in some way or other, and with more or less reason. In the case of the Rampore Bisahir State, it is alleged that the Raja desired to reassume the administration of his State, but the Punjab Government made the management over to a tahsildar from the Kangra district. It is next alleged that in the Administration Report of the Punjab for 1889, the Raja of Suket is described as entrusting no power to his officials, and his Vazir, finding his position too irksome, resigned. This it is urged is not consistent with the facts, as the Vazir resigned on account of ill-health and advancing age. The state of affairs at Mandi, to which the attention of the Viceroy is earnestly invited, is described as follows: Shortly after the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab had congratulated the Raja on his making over the control of his State to the Commissioner, two of the Raja's subjects went to the Lieutenant-Governor's camp and reported that nearly a lakh and a half of rupees had been looted from the Mandi State Treasury, and that they were prepared to prove their statements. These men received scant consideration and were afterwards consigned to the Mandi Jail and all opportunity of proving their statements were denied them. The *Mirror* entreats the Viceroy to insist that these two men be given an unprejudiced hearing, and not be punished until their statements are proved to be false.

#### V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

349. The Darbhanga correspondent of the *Behar Herald* writes that

Plague in Darbhanga.

plague has caused such a panic that people in the affected quarters are retiring to their country

BEHAR HERALD,  
1st March 1902.

homes. A hospital for plague patients was erected in the outskirts of the town, but the fearful inhabitants set fire to it. "The Civil Surgeon goes about the town impressing upon the people the beneficial effects of inoculation, but to no avail."

350. Referring to the *Pioneer's* attack upon the native medical practi-

The plague at Allahabad.

tioners who have migrated elsewhere on account of the plague epidemic at Allahabad, the *Amrita Bazar*

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
5th March 1902.

*Patrika* finds the exodus of the rulers another "odd feature" of the outbreak. Seeing the stampede of some of the panic-stricken rulers, the "native" doctors have naturally caught the contagion.

The journal praises Sir John Woodburn for remaining at his post when plague raged high in Calcutta.

As guardian of public morality, the *Pioneer*, is urged to compel others to do their duty by precepts and examples. The authorities should be made to adopt all necessary measures for the protection of the people.

351. The following is taken from the *Bengalee*:—

*Ibid.*

"If it is the case that the plague returns are not published, the Government of the North-

BENGALIEE,  
5th March 1902.

Western Provinces should insist upon their publication by the Municipality. In these days nothing is to be gained by secrecy. Hard facts would put an end to exaggerations in which people are apt to indulge in a season of panic and excitement. Is it the case that the corpses of plague-stricken persons are permitted to be thrown into the river? If there is any truth in the allegation, the practice ought to be stopped at once. If the Allahabad Municipality is



unable to cope with the crisis, the Government should assist the Municipality with men and money. Plague is really an Imperial concern."

## VI—MISCELLANEOUS.

BEHAR HERALD,  
22nd Feb. 1902.

352. The *Behar Herald* writes:—

Lord Dufferin.

"The death of Lord Dufferin, which melancholy event took place in London last week, removes one of the most fascinating personalities from the ranks of British statesmen. He was a nobleman who had left an imperishable name in India, and who, in conjunction with his noble wife, did everything they could to uplift the fallen people of this country."

BEHAR HERALD,  
22nd Feb. 1902.

353. The following article is also taken from the *Behar Herald*:—

The late Lord Curzon.

"Lord Curzon is, without doubt, the cleverest Viceroy India has seen. When His Excellency leaves these shores, we shall lose a man whose nobility and uprightness of character has won esteem from those who have to deal with him in business, as his almost passionate conscientiousness, unselfishness, and sense of humour have won him the love of all who know him well. In 1899 when His Excellency came to India as Viceroy we thought he was somewhat diffident and reserved, almost excessively self-contained, but soon did the Indian public have the measure of his goodheartedness, and realise that beneath his dignified manner there is a world of wisdom and humour. As His Excellency's faculties ripen, he would probably be a very great man. Already he has shown the genius of observation—he knows how to flash out the illuminating phrase and to summarise the most complex situation in a sentence. How vivid was His Excellency's last Convocation speech—how he seized our mind and carried it along with his in his sermon to the native journalists, which was audacious and at the same time profound. His Excellency's magnificent orations represent the dawn of a career and a very great career. Indeed when one thinks of His Excellency one cannot but remember his cleverness, his observation, his judgment—amazingly sound in so young a man—his wit, his humour, his dexterity of phrase. His Excellency's Convocation speech, which we printed in our last, is a beautiful flower, the scent of which will not easily fade from this world where men forget."

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
3rd March 1902.

354. Answering its own question "Who are the happiest people under

The Colonies and India.

British rule?" the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* finds that they are neither the Indians nor the English themselves, but the Colonials who enjoy all the blessings of British rule while scarcely paying anything for them. But for the Colonies, there would be no need for such a huge Navy which England maintains, yet Canada pays nothing towards it, Australia pays only £45,000 while "poor" India contributes nearly six times that amount.

Continuing to illustrate the partiality shown the Colonies, the *Patrika* says:—

"Canada rebelled and the rebellion was suppressed wholly by the expenditure of English blood and English money. But see how the Indian people were treated when a similar incident happened in India. The Indian sepoys, who were the servants of the British Government, were goaded to rebellion by some indiscreet acts of the authorities. It was, however, mainly with Indian blood and Indian money that this mutiny was put a stop to. And the very Punjabese who fought the rebellious sepoys were, along with other loyal races of India, made to pay an income-tax to meet the cost of that disaster after its suppression! Like our India Office, there is a Colonial Office in London, but while India has to spend annually many millions for the maintenance of the former, the Colonies have not to pay a farthing for the maintenance of the latter."

POWER AND  
GUARDIAN,  
2nd March 1902.

355. *Power and Guardian* prays to Lord Curzon to establish friendly

A prayer to Lord Curzon.

relations between the rulers and the ruled. It is not an uncommon thing to hear of influential Indians being grossly insulted by Europeans, as in the case cited by the journal, which occurred on a Madras railway, so that if His Excellency succeeds in bringing about a better state of feelings, His Excellency's name will ever remain fresh "in the grateful memory of United India."



356. The following is taken from the *Indian Mirror* :—

INDIAN MIRROR,  
7th March 1902.

The Coronation of King Edward VII. has inspired divers correspondents with divers imaginings as to the best commemoration in India of the occasion. One or two would like to see the "constitution" revised, as if India ever enjoyed a constitution, worth the name, under the British Government! This is, of course, an Indian suggestion. The European community would rather have the Income-tax taken off. But have not our poorer countrymen more pressing needs? Would they not benefit by the abolition of the salt-tax? And would not the cultivator bless the British Raj for permanent reduced land assessment? But we may safely prophesy that all those prayers are doomed to disappointment."

OFFICE OF THE INSPR.-GENERAL  
OF POLICE, L. P.,

WRITERS' BUILDINGS,

The 8th March 1902.

H. B. ST. LEGER,

Asst. to the Insp.-General of Police, L. P.



